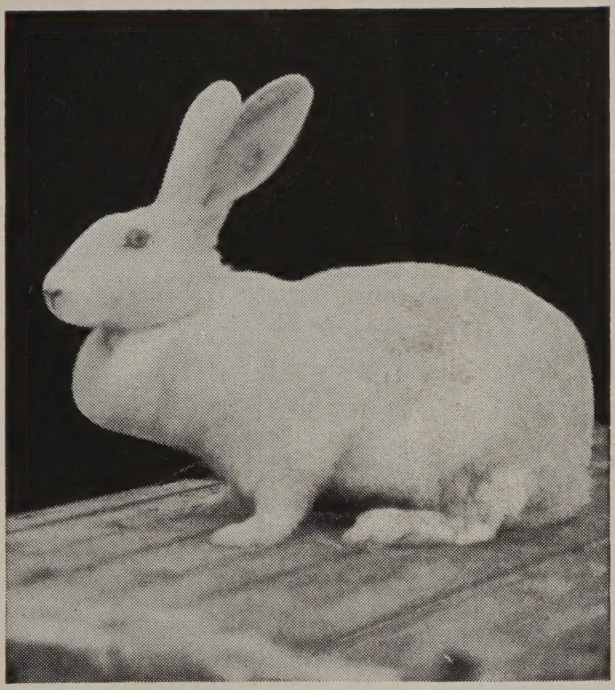
Eshelman
GUARANTEED FEED



facts *about* RABBIT feeding

STEADILY-growing demand for rabbit meat, and the enormity of the fur industry, make rabbit raising profitable. Success depends upon good stock, good feed and careful management. There are many breeds; the one chosen must depend principally upon the feeder's market requirements. With care and good feed any breed will prove profitable.

FEEDING

Feeding is the most important single factor to consider. ***Your rabbits will be no better than the feed they consume.*** Give them feed they like—feed that is good for them—and your problem is simpler from the start.

Red Rose Rabbit Feed is clean, wholesome, well-balanced, made from the finest materials available. While Mash is equal to Pellets in nutritive value, the advantages of Pellets are many. Pellets contain no dust or fine materials to cause "snuffles." Waste is eliminated. Besides, rabbits rarely like fine materials; pellets require chewing, thus aiding digestion. They are easy to feed, store, and handle, and are uniform. They're all alike, perfectly balanced, and contain exactly the same proportion of ingredients.

Note that Red Rose Rabbit Feed is complete, and contains Cod Liver Oil, for its Vitamin content and to promote physical well-being. Bulky enough to prevent digestive trouble, it supplies a variety of pure feeding materials that will encourage health, growth and profits.

Eshelman

RED ROSE

RABBIT FEED

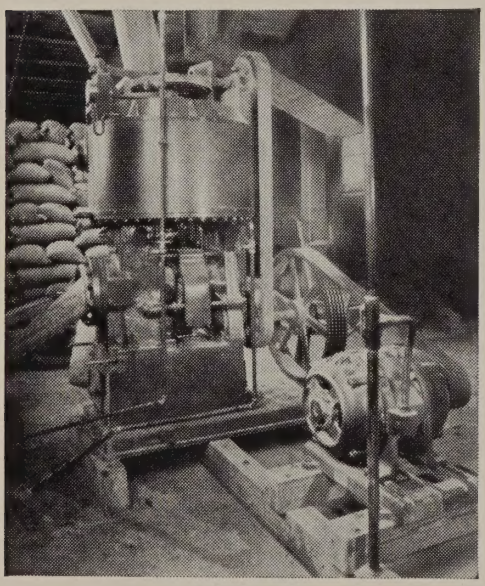
(Pelleted or Mash)

Analysis:

Min. Protein	**14%**	**Min. Fat**	**3½%**
Max. Fibre	**9½%**	**Carbohydrates**	**62%**

Ingredients:

Alfalfa Meal, Crushed Oats, Rolled Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Ground Barley, Wheat Bran, Wheat Middlings, Cane Molasses, O. P. Linseed Meal, Dried Buttermilk, Cod Liver Oil, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate, Salt.



PELLETING MACHINE

Ask your dealer for samples, or write us direct. Examine the sample carefully and notice its fine quality. Red Rose Rabbit Mash or Pellets will keep bucks and breeders strong and virile, and insure hardy, healthy litters.

HOW TO FEED

RED ROSE RABBIT FEED OR PELLETS:

Study the condition of the animals daily, and regulate their diet accordingly. For bucks and does not bred, feed about 1 to 1½ ounces daily, in the evening. After breeding, increase the amount slightly for the doe. Does with a nursing litter may be fed 2½ to 3 ounces daily. Young animals before weaning may be fed all they can eat in about 25 minutes, twice daily; after weaning, slowly increase the amount until the young animals are on full feed. Mature rabbits must not be allowed to become too fat.

HAY AND GREEN FEED:

Clean, bright Alfalfa or choice Clover Hay is best, either fed from racks or cut into inch lengths. Some strictly fresh greenstuffs may be fed, but avoid feeding too much greenstuffs to young animals, and feed none whatever to animals whose droppings become soft, until they again become normal.

WATER:

Fresh water in crocks or vessels that can be cleaned easily. In cold weather, water must be kept from freezing.

SANITATION:

Rabbits are very susceptible to illness, which can be avoided by keeping equipment clean and sanitary.

BREEDING and HOUSING

The age to breed depends upon the time needed for the animals to mature—7 to 8 months for the larger breeds and 5 to 6 for the smaller. The period of gestation is 31 days. Does may be bred four times annually, which allows 31 days for gestation and 60 days to rear and wean the young. Does frequently produce larger litters than they can raise. By breeding several does at one time, the difficulty can be adjusted by transferring part of the litter to another doe.

Keep accurate breeding dates and furnish a separate hutch for the doe and young, and for the buck. One buck will suffice for ten breeders. Use the hutch of the buck for mating. Several days before kindling, clean the doe's hutch, place the nest box inside, containing hay or straw, and allow the doe to make her own nest. A day or two after the litter is born, examine and remove any dead. Do not disturb otherwise until the young are old enough to run around the hutch, when hutch should be cleaned and fresh straw added. Wean at 6 weeks of age. At 8 weeks, remove the doe, separate the sexes and place in separate hutches.

Hutches should be roomy, 4 feet long by 24 inches high by 30 inches deep, (for larger breeds, hutches may be 5 to 6 feet long), and two tiers high. Houses should provide light, fresh air and protection against bad weather. If raised on a large scale, a house that will accommodate about 500 rabbits is practical.

HINTS
on Rabbit Raising

Don't buy cheap stock; it may prove to be an expensive investment.

Isolate all new stock for about two weeks; if they are carriers of contagion, it will show up within this time.

Keep strange dogs away.

Don't keep does that can't raise at least three good litters a year.

Keep away from the doe while kindling. 24 to 48 hours after kindling, examine the nest and remove the dead.

Provide enough extra feed to take care of the litter.

Allow her only as many of the litter as she can care for and remove the rest.

Strive always to build up your stock. Keep only the best for breeders and market the rest.

Keep hutches and equipment clean. Rabbits are clean animals.

Don't keep them too warm. Rabbits can stand a great deal of cold so long as they are dry and out of drafts.

Warm, moist hutches breed disease.